

Physical Gas Dynamics and (Cont.) SOV/5698 9
With Local Supply of Refrigerant in a Longitudinal Supersonic Flow 89
Motulevich, V. P., V. M. Yeroshenko, and Yu. N. Petrov. Effect of Electrostatic Fields on Convective Heat Transfer 94
Motulevich, V. P., and G. P. Malyshev. Effect of Dissociation on Heat Exchange and Friction in a Plate in a Flow of Air 104
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

AC/m/jw
11-6-61

34333

S/124/62/000/002/008/014

D234/D302

11/1220

11/7200

AUTHOR: Naboko, I.M.TITLE: On the problem of combustion formation during checking
of a supersonic gas stream by an obstaclePERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 2, 1962, 86-87,
abstract 2B594 (V sb. Fiz. gazodinamika i teploobmen. M.,
AN SSSR, 1961, 42-45)

TEXT: The author investigates the process of formation of a reaction in a supersonic flow of a gas capable of reaction, past a body. The beginning of a reaction during checking of a supersonic stream was studied in a shock tube of square cross section of 36 x 36 mm and 260 cm long. In the experimental part of the shock tube, provided with observation windows made of plane parallel glasses, a wedge or a rod with semi-spherical end was placed. The process of flow was recorded by Tepler photography with the frequency of 35000 - 40000 frames per second. From the experiments with the mixture $4H_2 + O_2$, pictures of flow were obtained for the

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On the problem of combustion

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period of establishing a discontinuity of condensation, for that of existence of a stationary image of flow and the destruction of that image at the instant of appearance of contact separation. It has been established that the characteristic quantity affecting the ignition behind the discontinuity is the product of the time of ignition delay τ and the velocity of gas flow U_3 behind the discontinuity. The ignition during checking appeared only when reaction began behind the incident wave. A conclusion is made that the process of ignition behind the shock wave is determined not only by the temperature behind this wave, but also by the velocity of motion of the combustible gas in the region behind the shock wave. [Abstracter's note Complete translation].

Card 2/2

NABOKO, I. M.

- BAZHENOV, T. V. - "Evaluation of time of relaxation of carbon dioxide dissociation according to shock tube experiments", and "Determination of the dissociated CO₂ flow condition after the normal shock on the rarefaction wave arising while flowing around a protuberant angle"
- GOLDENBERG, S. A. - "Ignition in the flow"
- KHITRIN, Lev Nikolayevich - "Diffusion effect on ignition characteristics of gas mixtures ignited by a heated surface"
- KORRE, V. G. and KOZLOV, G. I. - "One-impulse shock tube investigation of the kinetic thermal decomposition of methane"
- KOZLOV, G. I. - "Calculation of normal rate of flame propagation of methane and some other hydrocarbons"
- LOBASTOV, U. S., and BAZHENOV, T. V. - "Research on absorption of radio waves by air following the shock wave"
- NABOKO, I. M. - "The problem of ignition in supersonic gas flow decelerated at an obstacle"
- SALAMANDRA, G. D., and SEVASTYANOVA, I. K. - "Amplification of the shock waves during transition through the flame front", and "Formation of weak shock waves before the flame front and their role in organizing the process of explosive mixture burning in tubes."

Reports to be submitted for the 9th Intl. Symposium on Combustion, Ithaca, New York
27 Aug - 1 Sep 1967.

All affiliated with Inst. of Energetics im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Moscow.

BAZHENOVA, T.V.; NABOKO, I.M. (Moscow)

"Experimental investigation of the influence of non-equilibrium physical and chemical transformations in CO₂ on the flow parameters behind the shock wave and on the shock wave reflection"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

I 13804-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FCS(k)/EWA(h) Pd-1/Pi-4 AEDC(a)/ASD(d)/AEDC(b)/
AEWL/SSD/BSD/ASD(f)-2/ASD(p)-3/AFTC(a)/AFETR/SSD(b) MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4048010

8/0/00/64/000/000/0080/0091

AUTHOR: Bazhenova, T. V.; Naboko, I. M.; Predvoditeleva, O. A.

TITLE: Effect of dissipation on flow parameters behind a shock wave
in a shock tube

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika i svoystva gazov pri vyysokikh temperaturakh (Physical gas dynamics and properties of gases at high temperatures). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 80-91

TOPIC TAGS: shock tube, shock wave, shock wave attenuation, shock
tube theory, laminar boundary layer, shock wave velocity

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of variation of a shock-wave velocity along
a shock tube is considered; such variation is the consequence of the
gas state in the flow between the shock wave and the contact front.
Various factors affecting the gas parameters behind a shock wave are
studied. A brief survey of the available literature on shock-wave
attenuation and contact-front acceleration is presented, showing that
tube walls make a substantial difference in the one-dimensional theory

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048010

of shock waves. The possibility of calculation of the flow parameters behind a shock wave is investigated on the basis of the available solution for the flow in a shock tube, taking the laminar boundary-layer effect into account. Gas parameters along the length of the shock tube are obtained from the shock velocity-variation function. The results of experimental measurements of the flow Mach number behind the shock wave are compared with the theoretical values of shock-wave velocity, and the deviations are discussed. Orig. art. has 7 figures, 1 table, and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SovI: 006

OTHER: 008

ATD PRESS: 3132

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012092

S/0020/64/154/002/0401/0403

AUTHOR: Bazhenova, T. V.; Naboko, I. M.

TITLE: Concerning the rate of physicochemical transformations of the CO₂ molecule behind the shock wave at temperatures from 2000 to 4000 K.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 2, 1964, 401-403

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide dissociation, shock wave, molecular excitation, Tepler Schlieren method, high frequency photography, symmetric valency vibration, asymmetric valency vibration, Mach number

ABSTRACT: The parameters of the flow behind the shock wave in passing an obstacle in the shock tube have been experimentally determined. These parameters depend on excitation and dissociation of molecules and on their relaxation. The Tepler method was used. The flash frequency was about 60,000 sec⁻¹ and the tube was 5.5 m long. Details of synchronization of the flashes and of the processes under study were described by G. D. Salamandra, T. V. Bazhenova, et al. in Nekotorye metody issledovaniya bystroprotoknyushchikh protsessov i ikh primeneniye k izucheniyu formirovaniya detonatsionnyx volny, Izd. AN SSSR, 1960. It was concluded that at

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Mach numbers from 6 to 11 there is no dissociation of CO₂ molecules behind the shock waves at a distance of 5 to 15 cm from the discontinuity (time involved is 100 to 250 microseconds). Also, the molecular vibrations in CO₂ are only partially excited. The asymmetrical valency vibrations could not be excited. "The work was performed under the direction of A. S. Predvoditel'ev, Corr. Member AN SSSR." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy Institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo (Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AJ

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 12011-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/T/FCS(k)/EWA(c)/EWA(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6001409

SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/64/009/000/0215/0218

AUTHOR: Bazhenova, T. V.; Zaytsev, S. G.; Nahoko, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The study of gas flow through shock tubes using high speed spark photography

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 9, 1964. Vysokoskorostnaya fotografiya i kinematografiya (High-speed photography and cinematography), and insert facing page 224

TOPIC TAGS: high speed photography, electric discharge, light source, shock wave analysis, schlieren photography

ABSTRACT: This article discusses photography of high-speed processes in shock tubes, using a high-quality spark discharge. A spark discharge circuit is shown with a "linear" light source consisting of a discharge tube filled with hydrogen at 1 atm and having a variable spark distance. The 1 μ F capacitor battery charged by a 22 kV source is discharged through a 7 kOhm resistance into the spark discharge circuit with a capacity of

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ACC NR: AT6001409

0.02 μ F yielding short-lived (to 10^{-6} sec) high brightness sparks. The photographic process is synchronized by means of a synchronization block the design and operation of which is described. The operation of the device is illustrated by photographs showing the propagation of a shock wave, the generation and propagation of the $4\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$ reaction in gases, and the structure of the shock wave and of the gas flow behind such a wave. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 14, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 57553-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(t)/FCS(k)/EWP(b)/
EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pd-1/P1-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016700

UR/0294/65/003/003/0457/0462 45
534.222.2:533.6.071.8 b

AUTHOR: Polyakov, Yu. A. (Moscow); Naboko, I. M. (Moscow); Makarov, Yu. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Experimental determination of a test time in a shock tube by the thermal probe method

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 457-462

TOPIC TAGS: shock tube, test time, shock wave, transition region, boundary layer, shock tube flow, flow behind shock wave, thin film resistance gauge, Toepler method, supersonic flow

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental determination of the duration and the extent of the region of a steady-state gas flow behind the shock-wave front by means of a thin-film resistance gauge located in the shock tube wall are discussed. It consists of a platinum film 0.1 μ thick deposited on the spherical end of a glass tube, sintered after being coated with a paste containing chloroplatinic acid. A critical analysis of other sensors used in direct contact with the gas, such as pressure gauges, film resistance thermometers, and electric probes is given. Experiments showed that at initial pressures from 0.1 to 10 mm Hg, the hot boundary layer on the wall persists for a long time after the passage of the contact discontinuity.

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ACCESSION NR: AF5016700

and the duration of this layer is 3 to 5 times longer than the duration of the steady-state region. Test time of a shock tube 50 mm in diameter versus the shock wave velocity at an initial pressure of 1 mm Hg is given in a graph in which the results of theoretical calculations and various experimental data are plotted. One of the various advantages of thin-film thermal gauges cited here is the smallness of the time constant: < 0.1 μ sec. Experiments were conducted in a shock tube 50 mm in diameter and 4 m long in the Mach range from 3 to 11.6, with hydrogen as the driving gas. The Toepler method and a high-speed movie camera (30,000 frames/sec) were used for photorecording. Orig. art. has 6 figures. [AB]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS: 4037

Card 2/2

BAZHENOVA, I.V.; ZAYISOV, N.G.; NAROKO, I.M.

Studying gas flow in a shock tube with the method of high-speed
spark filming. Usp.nauch.fiz. 9:215-218 '64.

(MERA 19-11)

L 36938-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m) WW/JW/GD

ACC NR: AT6022660

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0172/0179

AUTHOR: Naboko, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the state of gas behind a shock wave by means of a shock tube flow past an obstacle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 172-179

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic aerodynamics, shock tube, frozen flow, equilibrium flow, dissociation, shock wave, sound velocity, relaxation, oblique shock wave, degree of freedom

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the prerequisites and conditions for experiments and calculations of gasdynamic parameters of a flow behind a shock wave. Such experiments and calculations have been made in order to obtain data on the degree of excitation of gas molecules. The results of many theoretical and experimental investigations are analyzed and a method is developed for determining the degree of excitation of gas molecules behind a shock wave, based on measurement of the Mach angle and the angle of an oblique shock in a CO₂ flow past an obstacle in a shock tube in the Mach range from 6 to 11. In calculation of the Mach angle, which is the ratio of flow velocity

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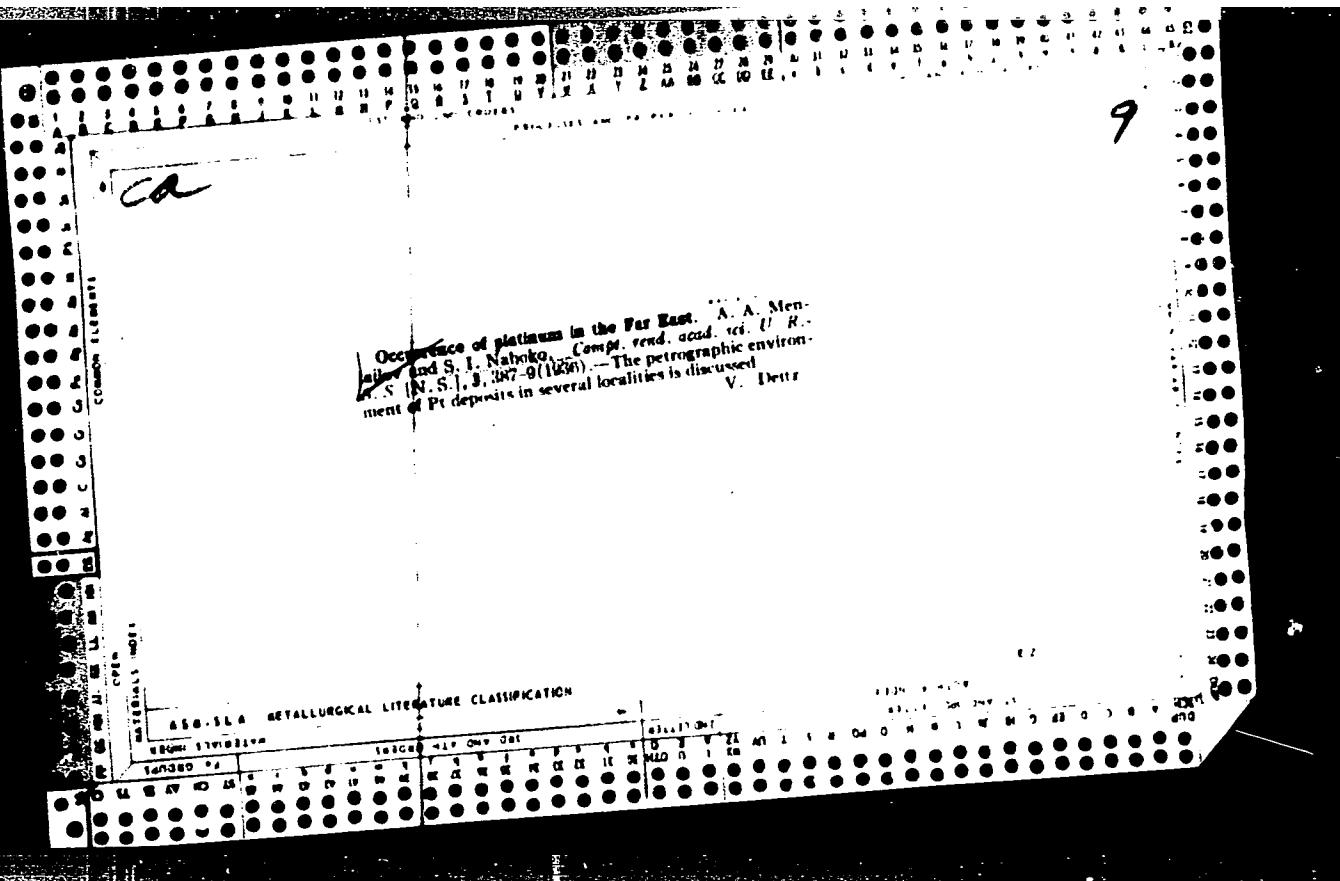
ACC NR: AT6022660

to sound velocity, the latter may be related to the equilibrium or frozen velocity of sound, and consequently an equilibrium or frozen M_1 number can be calculated for a given flow condition. Analysis of the method used here shows that the intensity of excitation of internal degrees of freedom and dissociation can be determined by measuring the angle of Mach lines on a plate in a shock-tube flow. The experimental data obtained here also show that at a distance of 15 cm behind a shock wave there is no dissociation in the flow and that asymmetric valence vibrations of CO_2 are not excited. A numerical calculation of flow parameters behind a shock wave with various degrees of excitation of vibrations of CO_2 molecules is developed, with the results presented in tables. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 tables. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Feb66/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:

5039

Card 2/2 ell



Platinum in the Olen district of the Far East. A. A. Menyafov and S. I. Nakoko. *Bull. Far East Branch Acad. Sci. USSR* No. 21, 3-5 (in English, 6) (1938).

Nauk. Jazeb. Mineral., Geol., Ref. 11, 1939, 239 L. v. 1, N. 31, 630. Sperrylite occurs in the muds of several rivers running into the left bank of the upper Amur as greyish black, pentagonal dodecahedral fragments. It is magnetic and gives a black streak. The origin is discussed, but some at least was from magnetite, and some mixed with Au.

ASV 51A - RETALIATION LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

New fluorine mineral occurring in the sublimes of the Klyuchevsky volcano. S. I. Nabokov (comp. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1941, 32, 140-143). -The mineral, analysis = $(\text{Na}, \text{K})_4(\text{Ca}, \text{Mg})_{12}\text{Al}_{12}\text{F}_{48}\text{Si}_{14}\text{O}_4$, forms a yellow crust on the lava blocks. Spectroscopic amounts of Be, Cu, Co, V, Cr, Zr, Ga, Ba and Sr are present. The mineral is decomposed by conc. HCl. It is isostructural, with α -FeS. The heating curve shows endothermal terraces at 170°, 710°, and 810°, and an exothermal terrace at 880°.

The sulfuates of the Klyuchevskoy volcano. S. J. Naboko. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Ser. fiz.* 1945, No. 1, 50-54 (English summary); cf. *C.A.*, 37, 6397. At 500-1000 m. above sea level, fresh incrustations in fumaroles of the 1937-38 eruption were mostly NaCl , KCl , and NH_4Cl , with traces of Ba , Bi , Sr , and BeCl ; from 1000 to 5000 m., sulfates of Mg , Al , and Fe predominated, with traces of Cu , Co , Ni , Pb , and Mo . Gases from some fumaroles, in which steam at 800° issued from still molten lava, contained 1 g. $\text{H}_2\text{O/l}$. No sulfuates were observed. Sulfuates in fumaroles at 500° were halite and sylvite, with traces of Na , Cu , Co , Ni , Bi , V , Cr , Zr , Ga , Ba , and Sr . Vapors were neutral. Fumaroles at 500-800° with NH_4Cl and molybdate sulfuates and traces as above had acid vapors. Sulfuates in fumaroles at 300° were NH_4Cl , with vapors acid or basic, and traces as above. Those with AlF_3 , CaF_2 , and MgF_2 , contg. traces of Cu , Ca , V , Cr , Zr , Ga , Ba , and Sr , were always below 200°. Some Ca and Fe are believed to have been exhd. by sulfurous and fluoriferous vapors as they passed through the enclosing rocks. HP , HCl , SO_2 , H_2S , CO , CO_2 , CH_4 , NH_3 , H_2 , O_2 , N_2 , Kr , A , Xe , He , and Ne were observed in the vapors. Cyrus Feldman

Cyrus Feldman

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135910008-3"

NABOKO, S. I.

Volcanoes - Kamchatka

Products of the Klyuchevskaya Sopka eruption, 1937-1938. Trudy Kamch. muze. st. no. 4, 1947

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, July 1942. UNCLASSIFIED.

MENYAYLOV, A.A.; NABOKO, S.I.

Extinct volcanoes¹ of the Verkhne-Yelovka region of Kamchatka. Trudy Kamch.
vulk.sta. no.2:24-65 '48. (MLRA 5:5)

1. Kamchatskaya vulkanologicheskaya stantsiya. (Verkhne-Yelovka--Volca-
noes)

NABOKO, S. I.

Menyaylov, A. A., Naboko, S. I., Tabakov, N. D. and Basharina, L. A. - "The eruption of Shiveluch in the summer of 1946," Byulleten' Vulkanol. stantsii na Verchatke, No. 16, 1949, p. 3-11

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

NABOKO, S. I.

Verbatim: - "A new subsidiary crater of the Klyuchev volcano, erupting 23 October, 1946"
Byulleten' Vulkanol. stantsii na Kamchatke, No. 16, 1949

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949.)

HABOKO, S.I.

Lava of Apakhonchich, adventive cone of Klyuchevskaya Sopka, formed
in 1946. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.17:27-31 '53. (MLRA 8:11)
(Klyuchevskaya Sopka)

NABOKO, S.I.

Condition of adventive cones of Klyuchevskaya Sopka during 1946-
1948. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.17:32-40 '53. (MLRA 8:11)
(Klyuchevskaya Sopka)

NABOKO, S.I.

Geyzers of Kamchatka. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.8:126-209 '54. (MIRA 8:4)
(Kamchatka—Geyzers)

NABOKO, S. I.

"Alvtina Aleksandrovna Bylinkina (1921-1951)," Byul. Vulkanol. et. AN SSSR,
No. 20, pp 5-7, 1954

In memory of A. A. Bylinkina, young scientific associate of the Kamchatka Vulcanological Station of the Academy of Sciences USSR, a talented investigator of the active volcanoes of Kamchatka. (RusGeol, No 4, 1955)

Sum. No. 581, 7 Oct 55

NABOKO,S.I.

Kikhpynych Sopka and its state during August, 1951, Biul.Vulk.sta.
no.20:52-59 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Kikhpynych Sopka)

NABOKO, S.I.

Brief news. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.22:8 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

NABOKO S.I.

NABOKO, S.I.

Panzhetka geysers. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.22:30-38 '54. (MIRA 8:11)
(Kamchatka--Geysers)

NABOKO S.I.

NABOKO, S.I.

Hydrosolfataras of Dikiy Ridge. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.22:59-64 '54.
(Kamchatka--Mud volcanoes) (MLRA 8:11)

NABOKO, S.I.

Investigation of the condensate of vapors in the geyser region.
Biul.Vulk.sta. no.22:65-66 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Kamchatka--Geysers)

NABOKO, S.I.

Kosheleva Sopka and its state during the summer of 1953. Biul.
Vulk.sta. no.23:3-23 '54. (MIRA 8:11)
(Kosheleva Sopka)

NABOKO, S.I.; SHAVROVA, N.N.

Pyroxenes in lavas of present-day and recent eruptions of some
Kamchatka volcanoes. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.23:47-50 '54.

(MIRA 8:11)

(Kamchatka--Pyroxenes) (Kamchatka--Lava)

NABOKO, S.I.

Sublimates of Shiveluch Sopka. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.18:47-55 '55.
(Shiveluch Sopka) (MLRA 8:11)

NABOKO, Sof'ya Ivanovna, kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk;
GORSHKOV, G.P., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy
redaktor; SKOMECHNAYA, A.D., redaktor; YUSFIHA, M.L., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Volcanoes] Vulkany. Moskva, Goskul'tprosvetizdat, 1957. 13 p.
and 6 plates
(Volcanoes)

N H B C K 6, S. I.

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Formation of silicagel on solfatares of the Golovnin volcano on
the Kunashir Island [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia
no.3:253-256 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Silica) (Kunashir Island--Volcanoes)

NABOKO, S.I.

A case of gaseous fluorometasomatism during active volcanism.
Geokhimiia no.5:385-388 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratory of Vulcanology, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow.
(Klyuchevskaya Sopka--Metasomatism)
(Fluorine)

NABOKO, S.I.; RYABICHKINA, Ye.P.

Composition of some solfatara gas condensates. Biul. ~~Vulk.~~ sta.
no. 26:108-113 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Gas, Natural)

NABOKO, S.I.

Achievements of Soviet volcanology in the study of modern volcanism.
Sov. geol. no.61:65-86 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR.
(Volcanoes)

NABOKO, S. I.

"Clay Formation in Postvolcanic Processes."

paper distributed at the International Clay Mineralogy Congress in Brussels, Belgium,
1 - 5 Jul 58.

Comment: B-3,116,859.

LEVCHENKO, Serafim Vasil'yevich; MABOKO, S.I., otvetstvennyy red.; NOSOV,
G.I., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, I.N., tekhn.red.

[Volcanism and magmatic rocks] Vulkanizm i magmaticheskie gornye
porody. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 101 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Volcanoes) (Magma)

NABOKO, S.I.

Alterations of rocks in zones of active volcanoes. Trudy Lab.vulk.
no.13:120-136 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Petrology)

NABOKO, S.I.

Formation of sulfur in the lake of the Golovin caldera. Biul.
Vulk. sta. no.27:43-50 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Golovin volcano--Sulfur)

NABOKO, Sof'ya Ivanovna; VLODAVETS, V.I., ovt,red.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M.,
~~Fad.Izd-va;~~ FAD. IZD-VA; MALKOVICH, S.G. , tekhn.red.

[Volcanic exhalations and their reaction products] Vulkaniche-
skie eksgaliatsii i produkty ikh reaktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR, 1959. 299 p. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Laboratoriia
vulkanologii. Trudy, no.16) (MIRA 12:9)
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

NABOKO, S.I.

Jarosite sediments from the acid sulfate water of the Nizhne-Mendeleevskyi Hot Spring (Kurashir Island). Trudy Min.muz.
no.10:164-170 '59. (MIRA 16:8)
(Kurashir Island--Jarosite)

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Formation of sulfides and sulfates on the Mendeleyev volcano.
Biul. Vulk. sta. no. 28:43-51 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Mendeleyev volcano--Sulfur compounds)

NABOKO, S.I.

Recent hydrothermal processes.

Paper presented at the 12th General Assembly of the IUGG,
Helsinki July 1960

NABOKO, S.I.

First All-Union Conference on Volcanology. Geol. rud. mestrorozh.
no.1:122-125 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:?)
(Volcanoes)

NABOKO, S. I.

Conference on "Hydrothermal processes and mineral formation in
areas of active volcanoes." Geol. ruz. mestorozh. no. 4:123-126
(MIRA 13:8)
Jl-Ag '60.
(Ore deposits) (Volcanoes)

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

The Gaussberg Volcano in Antarctica. Trudy Lab. vulk no.18:100-102 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Gaussberg Volcano, Antarctica)

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Metamorphism of hydrothermal solutions and volcanogenic rocks during
their interaction. Trudy Lab. vulk no.18:123-132 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Water, Underground) (Metamorphism(Geology))

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Role of carbon dioxide in the postvolcanic process. Trudy Lab. vulk
no.18:139-143 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Carbon dioxide) (Metamorphism (Geology))

NABOKO, S. I.

Recent hydrothermal processes and the metamorphism of volcanic rocks. Trudy Lab vulk. no.19:17 33 61. (MIK. 14:
Volcanoes)
(Metamorphism (Geology))

...er

KnBC:G, S.I.; PIYP, B.I.

Recent metamorphism of volcanic rocks in the region of
Pauzhetsk thermal springs (Kamchatka). Trudy Lab vulk.

no.19:99-114 '61 (MIT: 14:9)
(Kamchatka-Rocks, Igneous)
(Metamorphism (Geology))

AVER'YEV, V.V.; NABOKO, S.I.; PIYP, B.I.

Recent hydrothermal metamorphism in areas o' active volcanism. Dokl.
AN SSSR 137 no.2:407-410 Kr '61. (MI.A 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
SSSR (for Piyp).

(Kamchatka--Geysers) (New Zealand--Geysers)
(Metamorphism--Geology)

NABOKO, S.I.

Recent hydrothermal metamorphism of igneous rocks. Sov.geol.
5 no.1:131-145 Jr. '72. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR.
(Metamorphism (Geology))

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(Kamchatka—Mineral waters)

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PA 44/49T38

USSR/Engineering

Turbines, Steam

Scale Prevention

May 49

"Recarbonization of Circulation Water in a
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"Elek Stants" No 5

Recarbonization of circulation water is one
of most effective and economical methods to
prevent contamination of steam turbine con-
densers when contamination is due mainly to
scaley incrustation forming from decomposition

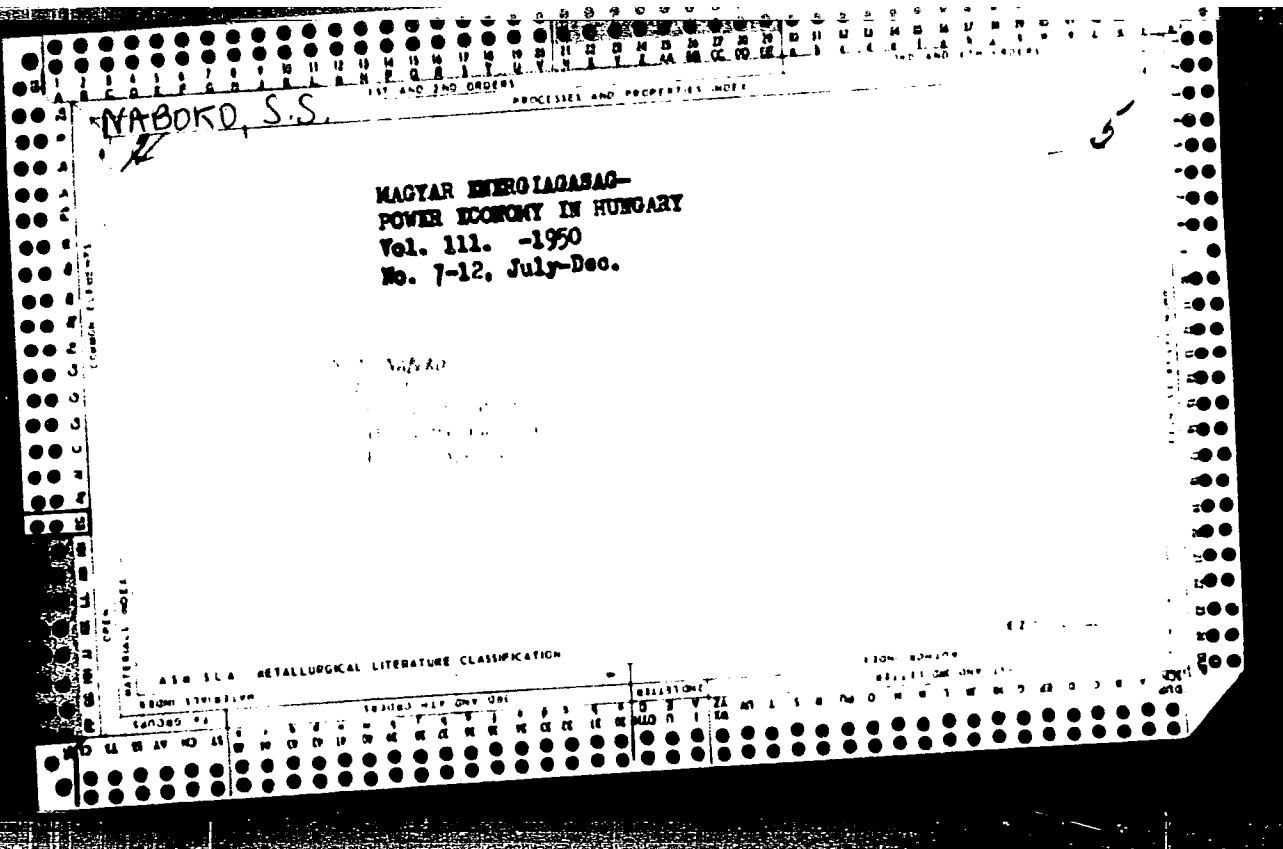
44/49T38

USSR/Engineering (Contd)

May 49

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44/49T38



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redaktor; RYKOV, N.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.P.,
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GARBER, T.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

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(Boring machinery) (Boring)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135910008-3

BACK TO [HOME](#)

The first two years of the new century have seen the growth of a new school of thought in India.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut geologicheskikh nauk.

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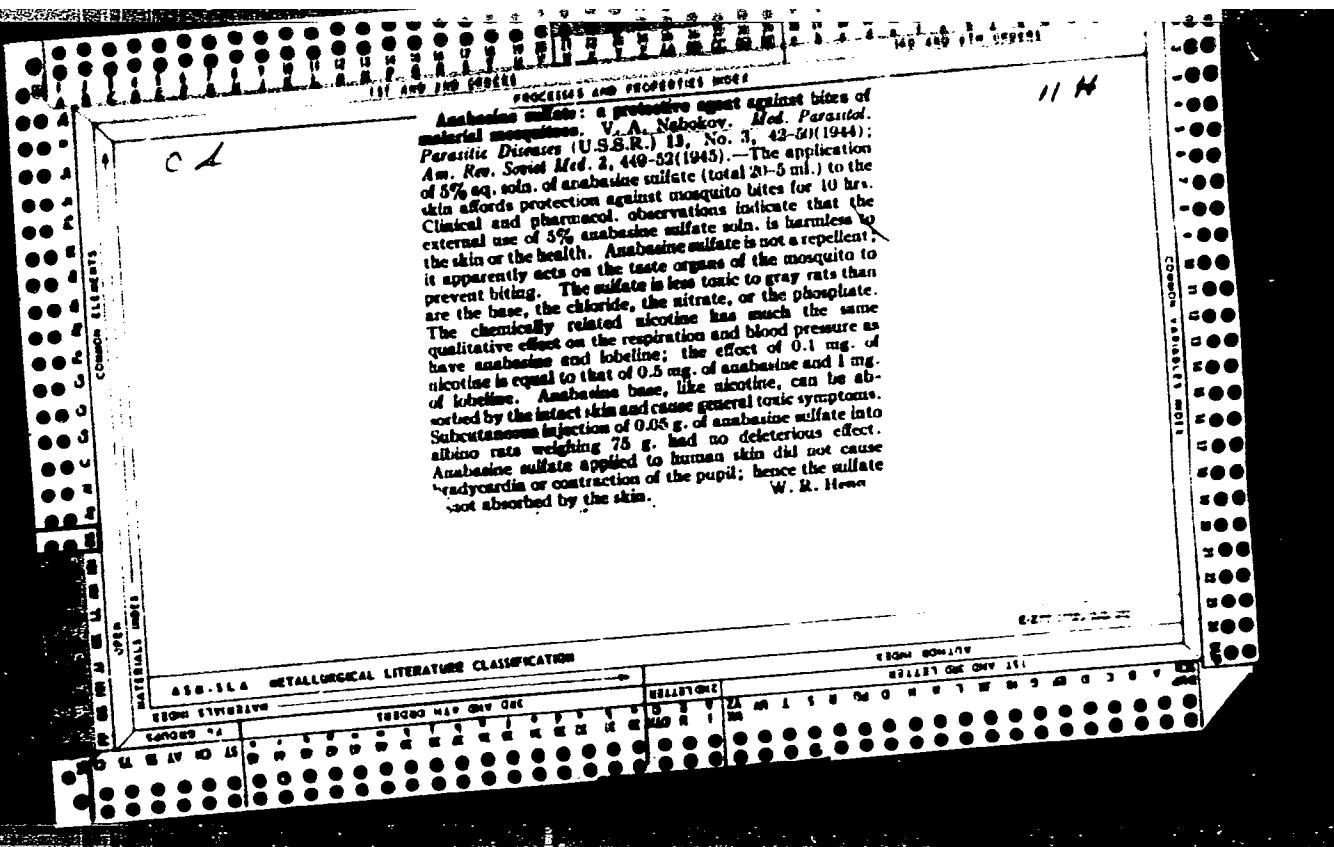
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ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
IRON & STEEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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74T64

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Reports results of experiments conducted to determine effectiveness of DDT preparations in fighting malaria-carrying mosquito in agricultural regions. Recommends DDT suspensions in water for use on domestic animals. Water emulsions were found best for treating living quarters.
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USSR, U. S. -- "Basic Needs and Methods of Extermination of Malaria Mosquitoes," Vol. 1, Issued by the Scientific Institute of the Degree of Infection in Medical Sciences.

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Improved exposimeter for determination of toxicity of contact insecticides. V. A. Nobokov and M. A. Laryukhin (Ministry Health, Moscow). Gigiena i Sanit. 1952, No. 4, 60-2.—The app. consists of a large glass cylinder closed with a large stopper through which passes the rod that carries a well-fitting piston. The open end of the cylinder is placed over the test area and a shutter that closes the cylinder normally is opened temporarily for introduction of the insects, and for contact with the treated surface. After the required interval the shutter is closed and the captured insects are examined as usual. G. M. K.

SERGIYEV, P.G.; NABOKOV, V.A.; ZALUTSKAYA, L.I.; GODELEVSKAYA, N.L.

Experiment in the control of winged insects under natural conditions in the Volga-Aktyuba river valley; work results of the joint expedition of the Institutes of Malaria, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology of the Ministries of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. and of the Stalingrad Province and the Central Aktyuba District Malaria Control Stations during the 1952 season. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.2:142-152 Mr-
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(Aktyuba River Valley--Insects as carriers of contagion) (Volga River
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YEVDOKIMOVА, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[DDT; properties and use] DDT; svoistva i primenenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 203 p. (MLR 8:1)
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"Use of Aerosols for the Control of the Blood-Sucking Arthropoda in the Open,"
paper presented at the Joint Scientific Session held by AMS USSR and Min. of Pub.
Health SSR on Problems of Regional Pathology, 20-25 Sept 54, Tashkent, page 51.

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SERGIYEV, P.G.; NABOKOV, V.A.; BURLEY, V.V.

Insecticide fumes and their use under natural conditions. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.2:141-149 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, mediteinskoj parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. P.G.Sergiyev)
(INSECTICIDES,
*insecticide smokes)

A mixt. of hexachloran (BHC) and a combustible compd. with a wick drawn through the center was pressed into bricks which were placed in cartons. The brick burned for ~~short~~ about 20 min. without flame and proved safe to handle in a territory thickly covered with vegetation. The effectiveness of the smoke was proportional to the velocity of the wind. It proved most effective and economical at the velocity of 1 m./sec. The immediate effectiveness lasted for about 20 min. within a radius of 100 m. The residual effectiveness lasted much longer because the heavier particles of the smoke dropped to the ground in the proximity of the brick while the lighter ones were carried away by the wind. If the bricks were placed at a certain distance from each other and ignited the effect may last for days. The smoke does not affect the vegetation but has an irritating effect upon the eyes and the respiratory organs which necessitates the wearing of gas masks. (Battelle)

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[Blood-sucking insects; biology and methods of extermination] Gruz.
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(INSECTS, INJURIOUS and BENEFICIAL)

AID P - 1489

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 4/19

Authors : Vasil'kova, Z. G., Prof., Nabokov, V. A., Prof.

Title : Purification of soil from ascarid eggs

Periodical : Gig. i san., 2, 16-20, F 1955

Abstract : Discusses and evaluates various methods of disinfecting soil as a prophylactic measure against helminthiasis. Twelve ref., 1945-1953

Institution: Institute of Malaria, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology of the Ministry of Public Health, USSR

Submitted : Je 26, 1954

NABOKOV, V A.
USSR/Medicine - Insect Control

FD-2608

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 19/25

Author : Nabokov, V. A.
Title : Contemporary methods and means for controlling blood-sucking
 Diptera
Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. 4, 81-87, Apr 1955
Abstract : The elimination of blood-sucking Diptera from populated areas and
 the protection of individuals against them are discussed. The
 use of sprays, smokes, and dusts containing DDT and Hexachloro-
 cyclohexane is outlined. The relative merits of dusting and
 spraying by air are compared. Two insect repellents, dimethyl-
 phthalate and indalone, and methods of applying them to the skin
 and textiles are described. The works of seven other Soviet
 scientists in this field are mentioned in the text. One Soviet
 reference is cited.
Institution :
Submitted : December 14, 1954

NABOKOV, V. A.
USSR/Medicine - Insect Control

FD-2610

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 21/25

Author : Yu. I. Gadalin; N. L. Gershkovich; N. N. Gorchakovskaya; A. B. Levit; and V. A. Nabokov

Title : The results of the use of insecticidal smokes to control Ixodes persulcatus ticks

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. 4, 92-97, Apr 1955

Abstract : The results of the work of the multipurpose expedition of the Institute of Malaria, Parasitology and Helminthology, Ministry of Health USSR; the Institute of Virology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; and the Kuybyshev Oblast Antimalaria Station during 1954 are reported. Experiments with hexachlorane smoke aerosols produced by burning a special cartridge NBK (G-17) indicated that 95-98.5 percent of Ixodes persulcatus ticks in the treated area were killed. The results of the experiments are presented on two charts. No references are cited.

Institution :

Submitted : December 31, 1954

~~V. A. Nabokov, V. A.~~

*Insecticidal effect of Diazinon on DDT-resistant flies
(Musca domestica). V. A. Nabokov, M. A. Laryukhin,
and L. I. Zhakova. ZMEI, 1959, No. 1, p. 7.*—Aq. emulsions of Diazinon are
very effective against full-grown and larvae of DDT-re-
sistant flies: 0.8 g. per sq. m. of surface killed all flies within
20-25 min. The insecticidal action of Diazinon on flies is
different from that of DDT.

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